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present, probably as fine a body of Christian women as could be found anywhere in America. Those aspects of the peace movement were discussed which specially appeal to women in the home and in connection with their work for this and all lands. The address was well received by the convention. There are several distinguished peace workers in the New York State W. C. T. U., prominent among whom are Mrs. Collins, the Superintendent of the peace department, and Mrs. Burgess, State lecturer on peace. The peace department of the Union has local organizations in about forty of the counties of the State.

Dr. Abbott's new book, "Christianity and Social Problems," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, will make an admirable peace document. Three of the chapters are devoted to discussion of Christ's method of settling difficulties individual, international and industrial, and one to the general subject of the brotherhood of man. They contain Dr. Abbott's latest and best thinking on the subject, and are written in a style admirable both for clearness and vigor. The whole book is the result of many years of careful and conscientious thinking on the various problems of applied Christianity.

Before this paper reaches our readers the Presidential election will be over, and one of the most remarkable political campaigns in our history ended. It must not be supposed that we have taken no interest in the great question of finance which has been under discussion, because we have given no place to it in our columns. On the contrary, we have watched the progress of the discussion with the closest attention and have not failed to express our views and give our reasons at the proper times and places. The problem of our national monetary standard, our currency, the system of credit and our financial relations to the rest of the world is unquestionably one of the most important, and at the same time, one of the most difficult questions of the present time. The welfare of the whole people is in a high degree dependent upon its right solution. If the editor of this paper had represented himself alone, he would have found the question intimately enough related to the subject of a better and healthier internationalism, as well as to the interests of our own people, to have discussed it at least in some of its many important phases. But the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, whose organ the ADVOCATE OF PEACE is, has members in various sections of the nation, and these members have not all held like views on the great question in debate. Their differences of view, so far as we have known them, have been honestly held. If, therefore, we had taken up the subject, we should have been obliged to let all sides be heard, and this would have taken more of our space than our already over-crowded columns could have spared. It was, therefore, considered wisest to keep the whole subject out, and in doing this we are sure that we have injured neither the cause of peace nor of right finance. However the election may have gone, we are sure that the United States will not go to pieces at once, and that it still has some great and glorious future before it—if it keeps out of the war business, that is. That will ruin any nation, no matter what its standard of money may be.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT BUDA-PESTH.

We are sorry that the inability of the Secretary of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY to attend the Peace Congress at Buda-Pesth makes it impossible for us to give a full detailed account of its proceedings. What we here give is second hand and much condensed. From the reports given in several journals which come to our table, we infer that the Congress was reasonably successful, though it seems to have been somewhat overshadowed by the threatening character of the Turko-Armenian crisis, and somewhat turbulent because of new elements in its membership and because of the political situation in Europe.

On Wednesday evening the 16th of September a reception banquet was given to the delegates by the Hungarian Peace Society in the "Grand Hôtel Royal." About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. General Türr, president of the Hungarian Peace Society, occupied the head of the table, and the Baroness von Suttner the place of honor. Addresses were made by representatives of various countries.

The Congress was formally opened on the morning of September 17th in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Palace of Buda-Pesth. In his address, opening the Congress, General Türr, the President, alluded to the development of the civil law in Europe, under whose administration all classes of men, great lords and their former serfs, were now on an equal footing. Such a condition ought to be brought about in the relations of the Powers. If the two groups of powers, the Triple Alliance and the Dual, could only be brought together, everything would be practically accomplished. The barriers to progress and liberty would thus be broken down, and the vast sums of money spent on armed peace could be used for social purposes.

Baron Perczel, Hungarian Minister of the Interior, welcomed the Congress in the name of the Hungarian Government and the Burgomaster of Buda-Pesth in the name of the city. Mr. Frederic Passy replied to the welcome of the Government and the Baroness von Suttner to that of the city. After the various Committees were made up for the preliminary study of the subjects on the program, the President by formal resolution was empowered to send a message of homage to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Hungarian Press, which was well represented, also extended, through one of its members, its welcome to the Congress.

The first session then closed and the delegates were conveyed in carriages provided by the Municipality to the grounds of the Millennial Exposition, where, after a cordial reception and a tour of the historical portion of the Exposition, they were given a sumptuous *déjeuner*, prepared by the Directors of the Exposition. At this breakfast there were toasts and speeches, as a matter of course.

The afternoon of the day was spent by the various committees in examining the subjects placed on the program for the consideration of the Congress. In the evening a visit was made by a portion of the delegates to Old Buda-Pesth and the panoramas in the vicinity of the Exposition.

At 10 o'clock on Friday morning the second day's proceedings began by the reading of numerous letters and telegrams from persons who could not be present. The President then announced the names of fifteen persons to constitute the Bureau or Business Committee of the

Congress. Among these we find, along with new ones, the names of some of the veteran peace workers of Europe: Frederic Passy, Elie Ducommun, Dr. Adolf Richter, the Baroness von Suttner, Fredrik Bajer, Miss Peckover, etc.

The Secretary of the International Peace Bureau, Mr. Elie Ducommun, then read the report of the work of the Bureau for the year. The report reviewed the political situation of Europe, expressing gratitude that peace had been preserved but deploring the fact that equipment of armies had gone on even more rapidly than heretofore and war budgets had continued to grow. In reviewing the work of the Peace Societies Mr. Ducommun called special attention to the founding of new peace societies in Hungary, to the growing interest of European women in the peace movement, to the work of the Arbitration Alliance of the Churches, and to the movement for a permanent treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Reference was made to the disturbances in the Transvaal, Egypt, Abyssinia, Madagascar, Cuba and Zanzibar, and to the massacres in Turkey, all reference to which seems to have been attended with much emotion in the Congress.

At the close of Mr. Ducommun's reading Mr. Samuel J. Capper made a very earnest speech in which he denounced the powers for their conduct in reference to Turkey so severely that the President interrupted him and exhorted him to be more "peaceful."

On motion of Dr. Clark, M. P., the thanks of the Congress was expressed to the Secretary of the Peace Bureau for his excellent Report and services during the year.

A resolution was then presented by the President of the Congress and passed, appealing to statesmen, publicists and leaders of parties to unite in the endeavor to find a peaceful solution of the Eastern question.

The Abbé Pichot, a young Catholic priest from France, proposed, as he had done at the Antwerp Congress, that a Memorial be sent by the Congress to the Pope in the interests of peace. After a somewhat heated discussion, objection being made by certain non-religionists, the proposal was adopted, and along with it propositions that similar memorials should be sent to the heads of other religious bodies and to the Free Masons.

On motion of Felix Moscheles it was recommended that simultaneous demonstrations in favor of arbitration should be made by the peace societies on the 22d of February next, as had been done last February.

The afternoon of the second day was given up to Committee work, and to a special meeting of the German delegates who decided to invite the Congress to Hamburg next year.

The third day's session began at 10 A. M. September 19, with the presentation of a number of letters and telegrams by the Baroness von Suttner. It was voted to send a telegram of greeting to the Woman's Congress then meeting in Berlin. A greeting from the World's W. C. T. U., signed by Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, was presented by Dr. W. E. Darby. He also presented similar greetings from the London Peace Society and from the Arbitration Alliance of the Churches.

The regular program was then taken up and a "stormy" discussion occurred on the authority which should be granted to the International Bureau at Berne. The de-

bate took place on a resolution reported from Committee conferring upon the Bureau absolute power of action in the name of the peace societies, in any case of emergency. The debate was participated in by Dr. Kolben, Félix Lacaze, Count Zichy, Dr. Grelling and Houzeau de la Haie for the resolution, and by Mr. Moscheles, Dr. Clark and Mr. Snape, opposed. A modified resolution was finally passed authorizing the Bureau to act in any case of emergency, "provided the steps taken are restricted to the reaffirmation and application of principles already adopted by the International Congresses." This ought to settle the rôle of the Bureau, which has been a bone of contention in the Congresses ever since its organization.

Mr. La Fontaine, of Brussels, then introduced a Report on the subject of international arbitration which had been prepared at the request of the Berne Bureau by a Committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Arnaud and Mr. Marcusen. It dealt chiefly with the subject of an International Code, a basis for which it presented in nineteen articles, in substance as follows: Nations are subject to the same moral principles as individuals; none may be judge in its own cause; nor levy war against another; differences between nations shall be judicially decided; the national autonomy is inviolable; the right of conquest does not exist; nations have the right of self-defence; they have the entire right freely to dispose of themselves; they are members one of another; nations are the only international persons; a nation is a collection of individuals occupying in some permanent way a fixed territory, constituting a common government for the promotion of justice and order; a nation shall notify others of its establishment, its territorial limits and its form of government; in case of annexation both nations interested shall inform the other nations; nations are sovereign and equal; no nation may adopt a name, ensign, seal, etc., such as to confound it with another; nations may protest against immoral or unjust acts on the part of others and on occasion refuse regular relations with them; they may accredit to another nation which authorizes or permits the massacre of a portion of its subjects a Council of Administration whose powers and immunities shall be determined by international treaty; the population of a colony formed of individuals from a civilized nation may proclaim its autonomy and declare itself an independent nation; colonies in territories occupied by uncivilized races shall be under the surveillance of the nations.

These articles were adopted and the Committee continued to report the full Code next year.

On the subject of an International Commission for Africa, brought before the Congress by the International Arbitration and Peace Association, a resolution was passed deploring the failure of the signatory powers to carry out the provisions of the Berlin and Brussels Conferences for the suppression of the slave trade and the interdiction of the sale of fire-arms and intoxicating liquors, and calling upon the peace societies to bring the matter seriously to the attention of their respective governments. The same resolution also declared that Governments having interests in various parts of the world should no longer give to private companies rights of sovereignty whereby they themselves may be compromised.

On the subject of a European Customs Union the Congress, without entering into the subject of free trade and protection, declared in favor of the facilitation of inter-

national intercourse by all possible means, such as the development of the telegraph, postal and railway systems, the use of the metric system, etc.

In the afternoon of the third day the International Peace Bureau held its annual meeting.

On Sunday some of the delegates attended religious worship at the historic Presbyterian Church; others had an excursion on the Danube in a steamer placed at their disposal by the Hungarian River and Sea S. S. Company, taking a sumptuous breakfast on Margaret Island and spending the afternoon visiting the Exposition.

At the opening of the fourth day's proceedings, Monday, September 21, a Report from the Berne Bureau was read on the influence of school books of history in inculcating principles of peace or war. After some speeches on the subject the President encouraged the members of the Congress to do what they could each in his own sphere to win teachers to the cause of peace.

Mr. Gaston Moch, from one of the Committees, then read a report on the subject of the Transformation of Armies into productive agencies and also on the subject of an International Language. The two subjects were referred to separate Committees for study and report next year.

A resolution introduced by Professor Stein of Berne was unanimously passed encouraging the friends of peace, on the occasion of parliamentary elections, to inquire of candidates whether, if elected, they would join the Interparliamentary Peace Group in their parliament.

On the proposition of Dr. Hugo Ganz, in the name of the German Peace Societies, a resolution was passed to encourage better understanding between nations by facilitating means of travel, and by the interchange of young people desiring to pursue their studies abroad according to a custom which has prevailed for some time between Switzerland and Hungary. The creation of a bureau of information at Berne to facilitate such interchange was recommended.

The Congress seems to have touched the sore spot of Europe when it came to the question of the duel. It seems inconceivable in this country that intelligent men, seeking to promote the great principles of peace, could stand up in a peace Congress and defend so wicked and senseless a thing, but it is not strange that this should happen in Europe. The question had to come up sooner or later and it is not strange that, on its first consideration, the discussion should have been "even angry." But the storm will clear the air and before long every true friend of peace will be ashamed that he ever upheld so monstrous a practice. After an excited debate which was participated in by Herr Renk, Félix Lacaze, Count Zichy, Marquis Pandolfi, Signor Pierantoni, Dr. Bazouyi, S. J. Capper, F. T. Green and Professor Stein, Mr. Houzeau de la Haie, who was President of the Congress at Antwerp two years ago, proposed a resolution recommending that, as duelling is contrary to the principles supported by the Peace Congress, every effort be used to bring the practice to an end and to secure the execution of the laws against it. After some hesitation this resolution was adopted.

At the afternoon session of the fourth day the Committee to which the subject of International Arbitration had been referred made its report. After discussion as to the undesirability of making arbitration compulsory, a resolution, introduced by Pastor Gsell of Zurich, was

discussed and passed unanimously, expressing approval of the plan for a permanent international tribunal adopted by the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels last year and urging the members of the Interparliamentary Union to proceed steadfastly with their work till some such plan shall have been adopted.

The subject of disarmament then came up from Committee and from the floor. The resolution from the floor, presented by Mr. Byles, late M. P., took the place of that presented by the Committee and was adopted unanimously. It protested against the constantly increasing expenditure on Armaments, urged national legislators everywhere to vote against any further increase, and called upon voters in every country to vote only for candidates in favor of this policy.

In the evening of this day a magnificent dinner was given to the members of the Congress by the municipality of Buda-Pesth, the mayor of the city presiding.

At the opening of the last sitting of the Congress on Tuesday the President announced that a message had been received from the Emperor Francis Joseph thanking the Congress for the address sent to him. The program was then resumed and the subject of the future constitution of the peace congresses taken up. The Committee report recommended that the subject be carried over another year, but this course was opposed. A majority of the delegates voted in favor of giving the Congress a permanent organization, acting through an appointed executive, with full powers between the annual meetings. Each peace society is to have one delegate, and then one for each hundred members, up to ten but no more. Any public institution, desiring to participate, may send one delegate. Every organization sending a delegate must pay a quota of ten francs, and five francs for every additional vote. This subject had been before the Congresses for several years, but heretofore a majority had always voted against the adoption of a close and rigid organization such as has now been made. It is to be hoped that the course taken may not introduce confusion in future Congresses and ultimately greatly weaken them or cause their disintegration altogether. The American and English delegates have nearly all been opposed to this move, believing that the Congresses should be popular gatherings, deciding in each case as to their membership, and giving their chief attention to the enunciation and propagation of great principles.

An appeal to the nations, which had been prepared by the Peace Bureau, was read and approved by acclamation. This appeal we give in full on another page.

A proposition that the Congress meet hereafter every two years, instead of annually, was defeated.

Invitations were given from Hamburg and Lisbon for the Congress next year. But the decision as to the place of meeting was left with the Berne Bureau. After the usual votes of thanks to the President and others, the President with appropriate remarks closed the labors of the Congress.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Interparliamentary Peace Conference, which held its sessions at Buda-Pesth immediately after the Peace Congress closed, was attended by about 250 members of various European parliaments. This we believe was the